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Item 2 (c) of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

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I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. The provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, proposed in agreement with the President in accordance with rule 9 of the draft rules of procedure being applied,[1] is as follows:

1. Opening of the session:

   (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its fifth session;

   (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its sixth session;

   (c) Statement by the President;

   (d) Addresses of welcome;

   (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.

2. Organizational matters:

   (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;

   (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;

   (c) Adoption of the agenda;

   (d) Election of officers other than the President;

   (e) Admission of organizations as observers;

   (f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;

   (g) Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;

   (h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies;

   (i) Adoption of the report on credentials.

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[1] See document FCCC/CP/1996/2.

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom:

(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention:

(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(c) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;

(d) Capacity-building:

(i) Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);
(ii) Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;

(e) Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);

(f) Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol);

(g) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5);

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

5. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention.[2]

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[2] At the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, it "proved impossible to reach any conclusions or decisions" on this matter (FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 18). The Group of 77 and China proposed amending the item as follows "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention" (FCCC/CP/1999/6, para. 17).

6. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention.[3]

7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4):

   (a) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;

   (b) Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry;

   (c) Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5);[4]

   (d) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol;

   (e) "Best practices" in policies and measures;

   (f) Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol;

   (g) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4);

   (h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

8. Administrative and financial matters.

9. Statements:

   (a) Statements by Parties;

   (b) Statements by Observer States;

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[3] The earlier amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in Annex I was withdrawn by a note verbale dated 13 June 2000.

[4] At the fifth session of the Conference, the President proposed, on the basis of consultations with the Bureau, that with regard to this sub-item it should be understood that the work programme on the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms would be dealt with as a whole. In the same spirit, the Conference of the Parties, at its sixth session, would look at those aspects which are to be acted on by the Conference of the Parties as well as those requiring action by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session (FCCC/CP/1999/6 para. 16).

(c) Statements by intergovernmental organizations;

(d) Statements by non-governmental organizations.

10. Other matters.

11. Conclusion of the session:

- Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session;

- Closure of the session.

II. ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session

2. The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will hold its sixth session from 13 to 24 November 2000 at the Netherlands Congress Centre in The Hague, Netherlands. The session will open at 10 a.m. on Monday, 13 November 2000.

3. Pursuant to rule 26 of the draft rules of procedure being applied,[5] the session will be opened by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session (COP 5), His Excellency Mr. Jan Szyszko, Secretary of State for Climate Change, Poland.

(a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its fifth session

(b) Election of the President of the Conference at its sixth session

4. Draft rule 22 specifies that the office of President of the Conference is subject to rotation among the five regional groups. The first cycle was completed at COP 5 and a new cycle has begun with the hosting of COP 6 by the Netherlands (Western Europe and Others Group). The President of COP 5 will therefore call for the election of His Excellency Mr. Jan Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands as President of COP 6.

(c) Statement by the President

(d) Addresses of welcome

(e) Statement by the Executive Secretary

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[5] See document FCCC/CP/1996/2.

2. Organizational matters

(a) Status of ratification of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol

5. **Background:** The Conference will have before it a status report on the ratification of the Convention, including declarations made under Article 4.2(g). This report will confirm which States are Parties to the Convention and therefore eligible to participate in decision-making. The number of Parties will total 184 during COP 6, including 183 States and one regional economic integration organization. The COP will also have before it in the same document a status report on the signature and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. It has already received 22 instruments of ratification or accession.

6. **Action:** The Conference may wish to take note of the information contained in the document,[6] and invite Parties to ratify or accede to the Protocol. The COP may also wish to invite Parties to provide to the secretariat any information regarding the expected timing of their ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

FCCC/CP/2000/INF.1	*Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol*

(b) Adoption of the rules of procedure

7. **Background:** Article 7.2(k) of the Convention specifies that the COP "shall agree upon and adopt, by consensus, rules of procedure ... for itself and for any subsidiary bodies". After being unable to adopt its rules of procedure at previous sessions, the COP decided to apply the draft rules with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting.[7] It also requested its successive Presidents to conduct consultations on the matter.

8. **Action:** At the beginning of the session, the President of COP 5 will present an oral report on his consultations on the rules. In the absence of consensus, the COP may wish to decide to continue applying the rules of procedure contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2. The Conference may also wish to invite the President of COP 6 to undertake consultations to try to achieve adoption of the rules.

FCCC/CP/1996/2	*Organizational matters. Adoption of the rules of procedure*

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[6] No provision is made for statements under this sub-item. Relevant information may be communicated in statements made under other items or in writing to the secretariat.

[7] See documents FCCC/CP/1995/7, paragraph 10; FCCC/CP/1996/15, paragraph 12; FCCC/CP/1997/7, paragraph 21, FCCC/CP/1998/16, paragraph 11 and FCCC/CP/1999/6, paragraph 14. The draft rules have been similarly applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the subsidiary bodies.

(c) Adoption of the agenda

9. **Background:** Draft rule 9 specifies that, "in agreement with the President, the secretariat shall draft the provisional agenda of each session" of the COP. In this context, the Executive Secretary has prepared the provisional agenda for COP 6, taking into account the views expressed by Parties at the twelfth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and by the Bureau of the COP.

10. Article 7.2 of the Convention provides that "the Conference of the Parties, as the supreme body of [the] Convention, shall keep under regular review the implementation of the Convention ... and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention". The COP at its sixth session will be expected to adopt decisions on matters arising in particular from the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (decision 1/CP.4). In doing so, it will seek to prepare the ground for the further ratification of the Kyoto Protocol necessary to bring about its early entry into force.

11. **Action:** The Conference may wish to consider and adopt the agenda for COP 6.

FCCC/CP/2000/1	*Provisional agenda and annotations*

(d) Election of officers other than the President

12. **Background:** Draft rule 22 provides that "at the commencement of the first meeting of each ordinary session, a President, seven Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention, and a Rapporteur shall be elected from among the representatives of the Parties present at the session. They will serve as the Bureau of the session. Each of the five regional groups shall be represented by two Bureau members and one Bureau member shall represent the small island developing States. The offices of President and Rapporteur shall normally be subject to rotation among the five regional groups." This rule further states that "no officer may serve on the Bureau for more than two consecutive terms of one year".

13. At its twelfth session, the SBI endorsed the proposals contained in document FCCC/SBI/2000/4 to elect the new President of COP 6 at the first plenary meeting, to enable him to exercise political leadership throughout the sessional period, and to elect the other members of the Bureau at the second plenary meeting on Monday, 20 November. This will allow the present subsidiary body chairmen to remain in office for the first week of the sessional period for the sake of continuity in completing the contribution of the subsidiary bodies to a successful outcome of COP 6. The President of COP 5 is undertaking consultations on these elections with the aim of advising the future President of COP 6 on the election of the other members of the Bureau.

14. Draft rule 27 provides that "each subsidiary body shall elect its own Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur". However, if there is agreement on the nominations for these officers of the subsidiary bodies, they may also be elected directly by the Conference in plenary session, as was done at COP 4. Alternatively, these elections could be deferred until the fourteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

15. **Action:** It is expected that the members of the Bureau of COP 6 other than the President will be elected by the Conference at its second plenary meeting on Monday, 20 November. The Conference may also wish to consider electing the vice-chairmen and rapporteurs of the subsidiary bodies.

(e) Admission of organizations as observers

16. **Background:** Article 7.6 of the Convention states, *inter alia*, that "any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object". Following the established procedure, the secretariat will invite those intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations accorded observer status at previous sessions of the Conference to attend COP 6. The procedure for admission to the Conference will apply only to new applicants for observer status.

17. **Action:** The COP will have before it a document containing the list of organizations recommended by the Bureau for admission as observers. The Conference may wish to consider and approve this list at its second plenary meeting.

FCCC/CP/2000/2	*Organizational matters. Admission of organizations as observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations*

(f) Organization of work, including the sessions of the subsidiary bodies

18. **Background:** In accordance with the conclusion of the SBI at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5, para. 43 (d)), the work of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties will be organized in the manner described below, bearing in mind that the COP will meet in conjunction with its two subsidiary bodies (see annex for a tabular overview of the session):

(a) At the first plenary meeting, on the morning of Monday, 13 November, the Conference will take up item 1 of the provisional agenda, Opening of the session. The meeting will begin with a statement by the President of COP 5 to be followed by the election of the President of COP 6. Thereafter there will be statements by the President, representatives of the host country and the Executive Secretary;

(b) Upon completion of item 1 of the provisional agenda, the Conference will go into recess for the rest of the first week. It will neither adopt its agenda nor elect the Bureau members on 13 November (see paragraphs 12 and 18 (a) above). The subsidiary bodies will be convened by their serving chairmen after the opening plenary and meet throughout the first week (in their resumed thirteenth sessions). They will attempt to finalize as many issues as possible and develop draft decisions and conclusions for submission to the Conference before their sessions end on Saturday, 18 November. The provisional agendas for the thirteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (parts one and two) are contained in documents FCCC/SBI/2000/6 and FCCC/SBSTA/2000/6;

(c) The President of COP 6 will conduct bilateral and group consultations on key issues during the first week, including consultations on the COP 6 agenda, as necessary. He could also chair a "transitional Bureau" combining the members of the outgoing COP 5 Bureau and any new members already nominated for election to the Bureau of COP 6;

(d) On Monday, 20 November, the Conference will resume its plenary meetings and adopt its agenda, organize its own work and elect the other 10 members of the COP 6 Bureau;

(e) At the same plenary meeting, the chairmen of the subsidiary bodies will report to the Conference on results achieved and on any outstanding issues. Should further work prove necessary on any given item after the subsidiary bodies have completed their work on it, the President of the Conference may decide to hold consultations with ministers and heads of delegation or delegate this responsibility to another member of the Bureau. Such consultations should conclude by the evening of Thursday, 23 November so that the Conference may adopt the final decisions in the afternoon of Friday, 24 November;

(f) Ministers and other senior officials will attend COP 6 during the second week, e.g. from late on Monday, 20 November until Thursday evening or Friday morning. They will deliver short policy statements on Tuesday, 21 November, participate in consultations and give guidance to negotiators;

(g) The scheduling of meetings during the session is based on the availability of conference-servicing facilities during normal working hours. Given the heavy workload of the session, provision has been made for holding two simultaneous meetings, with full interpretation facilities, in the mornings and afternoons of the entire period when the subsidiary bodies are meeting, including Saturday, 18 November. It is also anticipated that either formal or informal meetings will be held every evening.

19. Further details concerning the organization of work of the session will be provided in an addendum to this document.

20. **Action:** The Conference will be invited to agree upon the organization of the session, including the proposed schedule of meetings, and to encourage the President of the Conference to conclude all negotiations by the close of business on Thursday, 23 November. It will also be

necessary to decide on the time limit proposed for the statements under item 9 of the provisional agenda (see paragraph 76 below).

FCCC/CP/2000/1	*Provisional agenda and annotations [COP]*
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/6	*Provisional agenda and annotations [SBSTA]*
FCCC/SBI/2000/6	*Provisional agenda and annotations [SBI]*

(g) Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

21. **Background:** Draft rule 3 specifies that "the sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall take place at the seat of the secretariat, unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise or other appropriate arrangements are made by the secretariat in consultation with the Parties". Draft rule 4 states that "at each ordinary session, the Conference of the Parties shall decide on the date and duration of the next ordinary session". A decision on the date and place of COP 7 is therefore required at COP 6. A recommendation by the SBI on the offer by the Kingdom of Morocco to host COP 7 will be submitted to the Conference for consideration and adoption. The Conference has already agreed on the dates for the second sessional period in 2001, 29 October to 9 November, which will be the dates of COP 7.[8]

22. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt, on the recommendation of the SBI, a decision on the date and venue of COP 7.

(h) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies

23. **Background:** At its fifth session, the COP adopted the calendar of meetings of Convention bodies for 2000-2003.[9] The SBI at its twelfth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5, para. 43 (f)) decided to recommend to the COP for adoption the following dates for the first and second sessional periods in 2004:

(a) First sessional period: from 14 to 25 June 2004;

(b) Second sessional period: from 29 November to 10 December 2004;

24. **Action:** The Conference is expected to approve changes to the calendar of meetings adopted at COP 5 and add the above dates to the calendar in light of the recommendation of the SBI.

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[8] FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1, decision 19/CP.4.

[9] FCCC/CP/1999/6, paragraph 31.

(i) Adoption of the report on credentials

25. **Background:** Draft rule 19 specifies that the credentials of representatives of Parties, as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers, shall be submitted not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the secretariat. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization. In accordance with draft rule 20, the Bureau will be required to examine and report to the Conference on these credentials.

26. **Action:** Based on the report of the Bureau, the Conference will be required to approve the credentials of the representatives of Parties attending the session. Representatives will be entitled to participate provisionally in the session, pending this decision.

FCCC/CP/2000/4	*Credentials of the representatives of Parties to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies and decisions and conclusions arising therefrom

(a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

(b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

27. **Background:** Article 7.2(j) of the Convention requires the Conference to review reports submitted by its subsidiary bodies and provide guidance to them. The COP will have before it the reports of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) on their twelfth and thirteenth (part 1) sessions, held in June and September 2000. Oral reports on the resumed thirteenth sessions will be presented by the chairmen.

28. **Action:** The Conference will be invited to take note of these reports at its second plenary meeting; the draft decisions recommended therein will be considered at the appropriate time under the relevant agenda items and action taken on their recommendations.

FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5	*Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000*
FCCC/SBI/2000/5	*Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000*

FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10	*Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its thirteenth session (part 1), Lyon, 11-15 September 2000*
FCCC/SBI/2000/10	*Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its thirteenth session (part 1), Lyon, 11-15 September 2000*

4. Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention

29. The COP will consider the following sub-items upon receiving reports on the completion of work by the subsidiary bodies, including any decisions they recommend.

(a) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

30. **Background:** In accordance with decisions 9/CP.2 and 3/CP.5, national inventory data on emissions by sources and removals by sinks are to be submitted by Annex I Parties by 15 April of each year. The COP, by its decision 6/CP.3, requested the secretariat to collect, process and publish, on a regular basis, national greenhouse gas inventories submitted annually by Annex I Parties in accordance with decision 9/CP.2. The secretariat prepared, for consideration by the SBI at its thirteenth session, a compilation of the latest available annual inventory data (FCCC/SBI/2000/11). By its decision 6/CP.5, the Conference of the Parties requested the secretariat to prepare documentation in support of the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories outlined in that decision.

31. **Action:** The COP may wish to consider adopting a decision based on the conclusions and/or recommendations of the SBI at its thirteenth session with regard to the latest inventory data available for 1990-1998 from Annex I Parties, as appropriate. The COP may also take note of the report on progress with the implementation of decision 6/CP.5 and provide guidance on the decision's implementation.

(b) National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

32. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 7/CP.5, requested the secretariat to prepare the second compilation and synthesis of initial communications from non-Annex I Parties, based on submissions received from Parties by 1 June 2000, and to make that report available to the subsidiary bodies at their thirteenth sessions, and to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session. It also requested the secretariat to report on the problems encountered in using the guidelines for the preparation of initial communications by non-Annex I Parties, and on other issues raised by non-Annex I Parties, with a view to further enhancing the comparability and focus of the communications. An executive summary and a full report on the second compilation and synthesis of initial national communications will be considered by the SBI at its resumed thirteenth session.

33. **Action:** The COP may wish to consider the conclusions and/or recommendations of the SBI at its thirteenth session.

(c) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference

34. The Memorandum of Understanding between the COP and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), annexed to decision 12/CP.2, provides, *inter alia*, that the GEF will make available annual reports which should include specific information on how it has applied the guidance and decisions of the COP in its work related to the Convention.

35. **Action:** The GEF will submit its annual report to the Conference of the Parties; the COP will consider the report upon receiving any draft decisions recommended by the SBI, possibly including new elements of guidance to the GEF.

FCCC/CP/2000/3	*Report of the Global Environment Facility to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties*

(d) Capacity-building

(i) Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)

36. **Background:** In accordance with decision 10/CP.5, elements of a draft framework for capacity-building activities in developing countries were developed for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their thirteenth sessions (FCCC/SB/2000/8).

37. **Action:** The COP is expected to adopt a comprehensive decision on capacity-building in developing countries on the basis of a recommendation from the subsidiary bodies.

(ii) Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition

38. **Background:** In accordance with decision 11/CP.5, elements of a draft framework for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition were developed for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their thirteenth sessions (FCCC/SB/2000/9).

39. **Action:** The COP is expected to adopt a comprehensive decision on capacity-building in countries with economies in transition on the basis of a recommendation from the subsidiary bodies.

(e) Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5)

40. **Background:** By its decision 4/CP.4, the Conference requested the Chairman of the SBSTA to establish a consultative process to consider the list of issues and questions contained in the annex to that decision, as well as any additional issues and questions subsequently

identified by Parties, and to make recommendations on how they should be addressed in order to achieve agreement on a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention. By its decision 9/CP.5, the Conference agreed to extend, until its sixth session, the consultative process. It requested the Chairman of the SBSTA, with the assistance of the secretariat and drawing on inter-sessional consultations, to make available at the thirteenth session of the SBSTA a report on the outcome of the consultative process incorporating a draft text on a framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention, with a view to adopting a decision at its sixth session.

41. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt, on the recommendation of the SBSTA, a decision on the development and transfer of technologies.

(f) Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol)

42. **Background:** By its decision 5/CP.4, the COP adopted the programme of work set out in the annex to that decision. According to this programme of work, the COP, at its sixth session, is to identify any additional actions needed to address the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, as well as Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol. By its decision 12/CP.5, the Conference decided to continue the process of implementation established by decisions 3/CP.3 and 5/CP.4 and to assess the process at its sixth and, as appropriate, subsequent sessions. The subsidiary bodies were also invited to make recommendations to COP 6 after considering the reports of the inter-sessional workshops.

43. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt a decision, or decisions, on any further actions needed to address the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, as well as Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol.

(g) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5)

44. **Background:** The COP, at its first session, requested the subsidiary bodies to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, an annual synthesis report on activities implemented jointly (AIJ) under the pilot phase for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (decision 5/CP.1).

45. The COP, by its decision 13/CP.5, encouraged Parties involved in activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase to submit, by 30 June 2000, further information on such activities, using the uniform reporting format, for consideration in a fourth synthesis report. This report is contained in document FCCC/SB/2000/6. All reports on AIJ project activities considered in the synthesis report are available on the UNFCCC web site.[10]

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[10] http://www.unfccc.de/program/aij/index.html

46. By the same decision, the COP invited Parties to provide proposals for the improvement of the draft revised uniform reporting format contained in document FCCC/SB/1999/5/Add.1 by 31 March 2000. Based on the six submissions received, the secretariat has prepared a further draft revision of the uniform reporting format and draft guidance for its use (FCCC/SB/2000/6/Add.1).

47. **Action:** The Conference will be invited by the SBI to take note of the fourth synthesis report and to consider, and possibly adopt, the revised uniform reporting format.

(h) Other matters referred to the COP by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions

48. Any other matters considered by the subsidiary bodies requiring the attention of the COP will be taken up under this item.

5. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention

49. **Background:** Article 4.2(d) provides that a second review of Article 4.2, subparagraphs (a) and (b), shall take place not later than 31 December 1998. At COP 4, it "proved impossible to reach any agreed conclusions or decisions" on this matter.[11] In accordance with draft rule 16,[12] the item was thus placed on the agenda for COP 5. During the adoption of the agenda for COP 5, the Group of 77 and China proposed amending the agenda item to read as follows "Review of the adequacy of implementation of Article 4, paragraph 2 (a) and (b), of the Convention". There was no agreement on that proposal and the President expressed his intention to undertake further consultations with a view to reaching a consensus. The Conference accordingly adopted the agenda of the session, with the exception of the item in question, which was held in abeyance. At the final plenary meeting on 5 November 1999, on the proposal of the President, the Conference "decided to include [the item], as formulated in the provisional agenda, in the agenda of the fifth session and to conclude, in respect of that item, that it had proved impossible to reach any conclusions or decisions at the ... session. Consequently, rule 16 and rule 10 (c) of the draft rules of procedure being applied will continue to apply to this item and the item will be included in the provisional agenda of the sixth session".[13] The amendment to the wording of the item proposed by the Group of 77 and China is recorded in a footnote to the item in the provisional agenda for COP 6.

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[11] FCCC/CP/1998/16, paragraph 64.

[12] This rule states that "any item of the agenda of an ordinary session, consideration of which has not been completed at the session, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary session, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties."

[13] FCCC/CP/1999/6, paragraphs 17-18.

50. **Action:** The Conference may wish to adopt conclusions and/or a decision in order to conclude its deliberations on the item. The President may conduct informal consultations with a view to determining how best to address this issue.

FCCC/CP/1998/11 and Add.1 and 2	*Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Second compilation and synthesis of second national communications. Summary*
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.6 and Add. 1	*Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b). Compilation of submissions by Parties*
FCCC/CP/1996/12 and Add.1 and 2	*Second compilation and synthesis of first national communications from Annex I Parties*

6. Proposal to amend the lists in Annexes I and II to the Convention by removing the name of Turkey: review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention[14]

51. **Background:** At its fifth session, the COP recalled the proposals made by Pakistan and Azerbaijan at its third session for the deletion of the name of Turkey from the lists included in Annexes I and II to the Convention. It also took note of the new information submitted by Turkey, which is not yet a Party to the Convention. The Conference, after hearing statements from Parties, requested the President to undertake informal consultations with a view to concluding consideration of the proposal at the end of the session. The President reported that it had not been possible to reach consensus on the proposed amendment. The Conference took note of the report by the President and the efforts by Turkey to advance the implementation of the objective of the Convention even at a time when it was not a Party. In recognition of the efforts made by Turkey, the Conference requested the President to intensify his search for a satisfactory solution and decided to consider the matter again at its sixth session under an item entitled "Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4, paragraph 2 (f), of the Convention". The COP requested the Executive Secretary to place the item on the agenda of the sixth session.

52. **Action:** The COP may wish to hear and consider any new proposals on the matter with a view to concluding deliberations on the item by the end of the session.

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[14] See also footnote 3.

FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.3	*Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f). Submission by Turkey.*

FCCC/SBI/1997/15	*Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings. Amendments to the Convention or its annexes. Letters from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Azerbaijani Republic, the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its Member states) and Kuwait proposing amendments to the Convention or its annexes*[15]

7. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (decision 8/CP.4)[16]

53. The COP will consider the following sub-items upon receiving reports on the completion of work by the subsidiary bodies, including any decisions they recommend.

(a) National systems, adjustments and guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

54. **Background:** By its decision 8/CP.4, the COP agreed to prepare guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to recommending at its sixth session guidelines under these articles, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol at its first session (COP/MOP 1). The SBSTA, at its twelfth session, recognized that some elements of these guidelines will be further elaborated at a later stage (FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5, para. 36).

55. **Action:** The Conference is expected to agree on guidelines relating to Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Protocol and recommend them to the COP/MOP for adoption. The COP is also expected to adopt a decision on when such guidelines should be further elaborated and completed.

(b) Matters relating to land-use, land-use change and forestry

56. Background: By its decision 16/CP.5, the COP endorsed a work programme with a view to recommending, at its sixth session, draft decisions relating to Article 3.3 and 3.4 of the Kyoto Protocol for adoption by the COP/MOP.

57. **Action:** The Conference is expected to agree on the text of decisions relating to Article 3.3 and 3.4 of the Protocol and recommend them to COP/MOP 1 for adoption.

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[15] The proposals from Kuwait and the Netherlands have since been withdrawn.

[16] See also footnote 4.

(c) Work programme on mechanisms (decisions 7/CP.4 and 14/CP.5)

58. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 7/CP.4 decided on a work programme on mechanisms, to be undertaken with priority given to the clean development mechanism, and with a view to taking decisions on all the mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol at its sixth session, including, where appropriate, recommendations to COP/MOP 1. At its fifth session, the Conference requested the subsidiary bodies to advance negotiations to achieve the above-mentioned objective (decision 14/CP.5).

59. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt decisions on all mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, including, where appropriate, recommendations to COP/MOP 1.

(d) Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol

60. **Background:** By its decision 15/CP.5, the COP decided that the Joint Working Group on Compliance (JWG) should continue its work, based on the mandate contained in decision 8/CP.4. It requested the JWG to aim at completing its work and to provide a report on its findings to COP 6, through the subsidiary bodies, so as to enable the Conference of the Parties to agree on a decision on compliance under the Kyoto Protocol at that session. (The COP will also consider outstanding matters relating to the proposed multilateral consultative committee (see paragraph 81 below)).

61. **Action:** The Conference is expected to adopt a decision on compliance under the Kyoto Protocol and recommend it to COP/MOP 1 for adoption.

(e) "Best practices" in policies and measures

62. Background: By its decision 8/CP.4, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare a report on "best practices" in policies and measures for consideration by the SBSTA at its eleventh session. It also requested the secretariat to organize a workshop on "best practices" in policies and measures on the basis of the conclusions of the SBSTA at its eleventh session and to report the results of the workshop to the COP at its sixth session. The workshop was held in Copenhagen from 11 to 13 April 2000.

63. **Action:** The COP will be invited to take note of the report of the workshop held in Copenhagen. It is expected to endorse the conclusions of the SBSTA at its thirteenth session and adopt any decisions recommended by the SBSTA on how to advance the work on best practices in policies and measures.

(f) Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol

64. **Background:** According to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol, COP/MOP 1 shall consider actions to implement the provisions of Article 3.14. The COP, at its fifth session, having

considered this matter along with the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol), decided to consider further, at its sixth session, matters related to Article 3.14 as an input to COP/MOP 1, taking into account its ongoing discussions on the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 12/CP.5).

65. **Action:** The COP may wish to adopt a decision, either separately or as part of the decision on the implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention, on the consideration by COP/MOP 1 of what actions are necessary to minimize the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impacts of response measures on developing country Parties in accordance with Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol.

(g) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period (decision 16/CP.4)

66. **Background:** By its decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5 (d), the COP decided to take up, at its fourth session, the "consideration of and, as appropriate, action on suitable methodologies to address the situation of Parties listed in Annex B to the [Kyoto] Protocol for which single projects would have a significant proportional impact on emissions in the commitment period". By its decision 16/CP.4, the COP requested the SBSTA to report any additional information on this issue to it at its fifth session and resolved to take a conclusive decision on the matter, as appropriate, at that session.

67. At its fifth session, the COP endorsed the conclusions of the SBSTA at its eleventh session, in which the SBSTA decided to consider this issue further at its thirteenth session, taking into account any additional information provided by Parties up to 17 July 2000, with a view to recommending a decision for adoption by the COP at its sixth session (FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, para. 60).

68. **Action:** The COP is expected to adopt a decision on the impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period on the basis of a recommendation from the SBSTA at its thirteenth session.

(h) Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth and thirteenth sessions

69. Any other matters considered by the subsidiary bodies requiring the attention of the COP will be taken up under this item.

8. Administrative and financial matters

70. **Background:** Upon considering the report by the Executive Secretary on 'late payment of contributions: response options', the SBI, at its twelfth session, prepared a draft decision for consideration at its thirteenth session (FCCC/SBI/2000/5).

71. The financial procedures of UNFCCC (decision 15/CP.1) require that a final audited statement of accounts for the full financial period shall be provided to the Conference of

the Parties as soon as possible after the accounts for the financial period are closed. The audited financial statements for the biennium 1998-1999 are contained in document FCCC/SBI/2000/9.

72. Information on income and expenditure as well as programme delivery during the first half of 2000 is presented in document FCCC/SBI/2000/8. This document includes an update on personnel matters and administrative arrangements.

73. Information on the status as at 31 October 2000 of contributions by Parties to the core budget, to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities of the UNFCCC is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.11.

74. Matters related to the implementation of the headquarters agreement were considered by the SBI at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

75. **Action:** The COP is expected to consider and adopt an omnibus decision on administrative and financial matters, including on late payment of contributions, on the basis of recommendations from the SBI. The COP may also address questions arising from the implementation of the headquarters agreement among the United Nations, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

FCCC/SBI/2000/5	*Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000*

9. Statements

(a) Statements by Parties

(b) Statements by Observer States

(c) Statements by intergovernmental organizations

(d) Statements by non-governmental organizations

76. Brief policy statements by ministers and other heads of delegation will be heard in the afternoon of Tuesday, 21 November from 3 p.m. until midnight. Full texts of the official statements will be circulated, if a sufficient number of copies is provided to the secretariat in the course of the session.

77. Given the number of Parties and the limited amount of time available for statements, it will be necessary for the Conference to limit the duration of each statement. The recommended time limit is three to four minutes. Statements on behalf of groups of Parties, where the other members of the group do not speak, are strongly encouraged; additional time will be provided for group statements.

78. The list of speakers will be open from Monday, 2 October to Friday, 3 November. Enquiries regarding this list may be sent to the Office of the Secretary of the Conference at the UNFCCC secretariat, telephone number (49-228) 815-1520 or (49-228) 815-1426; fax number (49-228) 815-1999; e-mail: secretariat@unfccc.int

79. The representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be invited to make statements to the COP on the morning of Tuesday, 21 November. The recommended time limit for all such statements is three to four minutes. Further information concerning the speakers' list for this item will be included in the notification to participants.

10. Other matters

80. Any other matters for the attention of the COP will be taken up under this item. One such item pertains to the recommendation made by the subsidiary bodies at their twelfth sessions that the Conference adopt, at its sixth session, a draft resolution on solidarity with southern African countries, particularly with Mozambique, where a cyclone had brought devastation and great loss of life (FCCC/SBI/2000/5 and FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5).

81. Another item for the attention of the COP pertains to the proposed multilateral consultative committee, which may also be relevant to the ongoing discussions on the procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol (see paragraph 60 above).

82. The President of the COP at its fifth session requested Mr. Slade, Vice-President of the Conference, to conduct informal consultations on the outstanding issues pertaining to the establishment of a multilateral consultative process (decision 10/CP.4). Mr. Slade, in reporting on the outcome of his consultations, indicated that consensus on the outstanding issues had not yet been achieved. The COP, on the proposal of the President, decided to defer consideration of the issue to its sixth session (FCCC/CP/1999/6, paras. 104-105). The President may conduct the informal consultations or request a member of the Bureau to conduct consultations on the outstanding issues and report to the Conference on the outcome.

11. Conclusion of the session

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session

83. **Background:** A draft report on the work of the session will be prepared for adoption by the COP at the end of its session.

84. **Action:** In accordance with established practice, the COP will be invited to adopt the draft report and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the final report after the session, under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

(b) Closure of the session

85. The President will declare the session closed.

Annex

OVERVIEW OF THE SESSIONAL PERIOD

Monday, 13 November	Tuesday, 14 November	Wednesday, 15 November	Thursday, 16 November	Friday, 17 November	Saturday, 18 November
Opening of COP 6 (*Item 1* of the provisional agenda) Opening of the subsidiary body sessions	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI	SBSTA/SBI (Conclusion of the sessions)
Monday, 20 November	**Tuesday, 21 November**	**Wednesday, 22 November**	**Thursday, 23 November**	**Friday, 24 November**	
COP 6 resumes (*Items 2 (a) - (h)* and *item 3* of the provisional agenda; other items as necessary)	Statements: a.m. - Observer States and organizations p.m. - Parties (extended meeting)	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6 concludes: Adoption of decisions and conclusions	
	Participation by ministers and senior officials envisaged				

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Item 2 of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

Corrigendum

Section I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA, paragraph 1, item 6

Footnote 3 should read

The item relating to the amendment proposed by Kazakhstan to add its name to the list in Annex I was withdrawn from the provisional agenda at the request of Kazakhstan in a note verbale dated 13 June 2000.

Section I. PROVISIONAL AGENDA, paragraph 1, item 11

The first sub-item should read

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixth session;

The second sub-item should read

(b) Closure of the session.

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PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

1. This addendum to the provisional agenda and annotations for the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its sixth session (FCCC/CP/2000/1) contains information on:

- Adoption of the agenda;
- Statements by Parties, Observer States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;
- Decisions recommended by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at the first part of its thirteenth session, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session.

2. Parties are invited to note that at the concluding joint meeting of the first part of the thirteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies in Lyon, France, the chairmen recalled that the thirteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies would resume on 13 November 2000 in The Hague. No new agendas and annotations would be issued for the resumed sessions. Negotiating texts that emerged from the first part of the thirteenth sessions would provide the basis for negotiations at the second part. The subsidiary bodies also requested their chairmen to further develop texts on a number of issues. The secretariat will prepare a list of documents for the Conference and the resumed sessions of the subsidiary bodies (FCCC/CP/2000/1Add.2). The co-chairs of the contact groups will continue their work at the resumed thirteenth sessions. In addition, the co-chairs of those contact groups who were not able to participate in the first part of the thirteenth sessions were invited to resume their responsibilities at the resumed sessions in

The Hague. The co-chairs of contact groups will be expected to give brief reports on consultations held during the inter-sessional period at the start of the resumed sessions in The Hague.

Item 2: Organizational matters

Adoption of the agenda

3. In accordance with the conclusions of the SBI at part one of its thirteenth session (see FCCC/SBI/2000/5, para. 6), it is now envisaged that the adoption of the provisional agenda of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session (COP 6) will take place at the first plenary meeting of the Conference on Monday, 13 November rather than on Monday, 20 November as originally indicated in document FCCC/CP/2000/1, para. 18 (b). Consequential changes in the schedule are indicated below.

Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

4. At its thirteenth session, the SBI decided to recommend the decision in annex I below for adoption by the COP at its sixth session.

Item 8: Administrative and financial matters

5. At its thirteenth session, the SBI decided to recommend the decision in annex II below for adoption by the COP at its sixth session.

Item 9: Statements

6. The dates allocated for statements by Parties, Observer States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as contained in document FCCC/CP/2000/1, paragraphs 76 and 79, have been changed.

Statements by Parties

7. Brief policy statements by ministers and other heads of delegation will be heard in the morning, afternoon and evening of Tuesday, 21 November. The recommended time limit for each statement remains three to four minutes.

Statements by Observer States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

8. Statements by the representatives of Observer States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be heard in the afternoon of Monday, 20 November 2000. The recommended time limit for all such statements remains three to four minutes.

9. A revised overview of the sessional period is contained in annex III below.

Annex I

Decisions recommended by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for adoption by the Conference of the Parties

VENUE OF THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

At its thirteenth session, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation decided to recommend the following draft decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session.

Date and venue of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 7.4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Having received an offer from the Kingdom of Morocco to host the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties in Marrakech,

1. *Accepts with gratitude* the generous offer of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Decides* that the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties shall be held in Marrakech, Morocco from 29 October to 9 November 2001;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to conclude a host country agreement with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco on arrangements for the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and related costs, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 entitled "Pattern of conferences".

Annex II

Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

At its thirteenth session, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation decided to recommend the following draft decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session:

Administrative and financial matters

The Conference of the Parties,

Having considered the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative and financial matters (FCCC/SBI/2000/8, FCCC/SBI/2000/9, FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.5 and FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.12), as well as the oral presentation by the Executive Secretary on administrative arrangements,

I. Audited financial statements, 1998-1999

1. *Takes note* of the audited financial statements for the biennium 1998-1999, and the audit report by the United Nations Board of Auditors (FCCC/SBI/2000/9);

2. *Expresses appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audits of the Convention's accounts and for the valuable audit observations and recommendations;

3. *Takes note* of the recommendations referred to in paragraph 2;

4. *Invites* the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of the audit recommendations;

II. Financial performance, 2000

5. *Takes note* of the initial report on financial performance in 2000, including the status of contributions to all the trust funds of the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2000/8 and FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.12), and appreciates the clear and transparent manner in which these reports were presented;

6. *Express appreciation* to Parties that have paid their contributions to the core budget and to Parties which have made additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

7. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the contributions received from Parties to assist the participation of developing country Parties in the Convention process, particularly the least developed and small island developing countries;

8. *Encourages* Parties to continue to contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC process, as well as to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

9. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual contribution of DM 3.5 million and its special contribution to the core budget of DM 1.5 million, as host Government to the secretariat in Bonn;

10. *Urges* Parties which have not paid their contributions to the core budget, to do so without further delay, bearing in mind that contributions for 2001 are due on 1 January 2001 in accordance with the financial procedures of the secretariat;

11. *Notes with concern* the significant number of Parties that have not paid their contributions for 2000 or for prior years, some since the establishment of the trust fund;

III. Administrative arrangements

12. *Takes note* of the Executive Secretary's continued consultations with the United Nations to achieve a more rational and efficient approach to the administrative arrangements for the Convention;

13. *Notes with satisfaction* the initiative of the executive secretaries of the UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to establish common administrative and support services;

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its future sessions on progress made in implementing these matters;

IV. Programme budget

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fourteenth session a proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, including a contingency for conference services should this prove necessary in the light of decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

16. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fourteenth session to recommend a programme budget for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session.

Annex III

OVERVIEW OF THE SESSIONAL PERIOD (Revised)

Monday, 13 November	Tuesday, 14 November	Wednesday, 15 November	Thursday, 16 November	Friday, 17 November	Saturday, 18 November
Opening of COP 6 (*Item 1* and *Item 2 (c)* of the provisional agenda) Opening of the subsidiary body sessions	**SBSTA/SBI**	**SBSTA/SBI**	**SBSTA/SBI**	**SBSTA/SBI**	**SBSTA/SBI** (Conclusion of the sessions)
Monday, 20 November	Tuesday, 21 November	Wednesday, 22 November	Thursday, 23 November	Friday, 24 November	
COP 6 resumes (*Items 2 (a) - (h)* and *item 3* of the provisional agenda; other items as necessary) Statements p.m. - Observer States and organizations	Statements: a.m. - Parties p.m. - Parties	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6: Negotiations and consultations	COP 6 concludes: Adoption of decisions and conclusions	
Participation by ministers and senior officials envisaged, including in negotiations and consultations					

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PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary

Addendum

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Documents prepared for the Conference of the Parties

		Item of the COP provisional agenda
FCCC/CP/2000/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary	2 (c) and (f)
FCCC/CP/2000/1/Add.2	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. List of documents	2 (c)
FCCC/CP/2000/2	Admission of observers, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	2 (e)
FCCC/CP/2000/3	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference	4 (c)

FCCC/CP/2000/3/Add.1	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference. Addendum. Review by the GEF of its climate change enabling activities	4 (c)
FCCC/CP/2000/4	Credentials of the representatives of Parties to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2 (i)
FCCC/CP/2000/INF.1	Status of ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol	2 (a)

Documents of the Conference of the Parties available for reference only

FCCC/CP/1999/6 and Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifth session, held at Bonn from 25 October to 5 November 1999	
FCCC/CP/1998/11 and Add.1 and 2	Review of the implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Second compilation and synthesis of second national communications. Summary	5
FCCC/CP/1998/16 and Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourth session, held at Buenos Aires from 2 to 14 November 1998	
FCCC/CP/1998/MISC.6 and Add. 1	Review of the implementation of commitments of and other provisions of the Convention. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2 (a) and (b). Compilation of submissions by Parties	5
FCCC/CP/1997/7 and Add.1	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its third session, held at Kyoto from 1 to 11 December 1997	
FCCC/CP/1997/MISC.3	Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2 (f). Submission by Turkey	6
FCCC/CP/1996/2	Organizational matters. Adoption of the rules of procedure	2 (b)

FCCC/CP/1996/12 and Add.1 and 2	Review of the implementation of the Convention and of decisions of the first session of the Conference of the Parties. Commitments in Article 4. Second compilation and synthesis of first national communications from Annex I Parties	5
FCCC/SBI/1997/15	Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings. Amendments to the Convention or its Annexes. Letters from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Azerbaijan Republic, the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Community and its Member States) and Kuwait proposing amendments to the Convention or its annexes[1]	6

Documents prepared for the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

		SBSTA agenda item
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/6	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary	2 (a)
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the work of its thirteenth session (Part One), Lyon, 11-15 September 2000	14
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10/Add.1 (Parts I-IV)	Addendum. Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol. Consolidated text on principles, modalities, rules and guidelines. Note by the chairmen	7
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10/Add.2	Addendum. Methodological issues. Land-use, land-use change and forestry. Recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. [Draft decision -/CP.6 and draft decision CMP.1.]	9 (a)
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10/Add.3	Addendum. Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol	9 (b)

[1] The proposals from Kuwait and the Netherlands have since been withdrawn.

FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10/Add.4	Addendum. Development and transfer of technologies: Status of the consultative process (decision 4/CP.4). Draft framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention. Draft text by the co-chairs of the contact group	10
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/12	Methodological issues. Land-use, land-use change and forestry. Text by the Chairman	9 (a)
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/13	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Text by the Chairman	9 (b)
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/MISC.6 and Add.1 and 2	Methodological issues. Land-use, land-use change and forestry. Submissions from Parties.	9 (a)
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/MISC.7 and Add.1 and 2	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Submissions from Parties.	9 (b)
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/MISC.8 and Add.1	Methodological issues: Land-use, land-use change and forestry.	9 (a)
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/MISC.9	Development and transfer of technologies. Status of the consultative process. (Decision 4/CP.4). Submissions from Parties	10
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/MISC.10	Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Global Climate Observing System: progress report on developments in the global observing system and activities related to decision 5/CP.5	12

Documents of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice available for reference only

FCCC/SBSTA/2000/2	"Best practices" in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Workshop on "best practices" in policies and measures. Note by the Chairman	11
FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000	2 (b)

Documents prepared for the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

		SBI agenda item
FCCC/SBI/2000/6	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary	2 (a)
FCCC/SBI/2000/10	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the work of its thirteenth session (Part One), Lyon, 11-15 September 2000	15
FCCC/SBI/2000/10/Add.1	Addendum. Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol). Matters relating to Article 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol. Draft decision(s)	3 and 4
FCCC/SBI/2000/10/Add.2	Addendum. Procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol. Proposals by the Co-Chairmen of the Joint Working Group on Compliance	5
FCCC/SBI/2000/10/Add.3	Addendum. Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties). Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.6	8 (a)
FCCC/SBI/2000/10/Add.4	Addendum. Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition. Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. Draft decision -/CP.6	8 (b)
FCCC/SBI/2000/14	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: greenhouse gas inventory data from 1990 to 1998. Report on progress with the implementation of decision 6/CP.5	9
FCCC/SBI/2000/15	National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. Second compilation and synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	10 (c)

FCCC/SBI/2000/16	Report of the first meeting of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties Not Included in Annex I to the Convention	10 (b)
FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.8	Provision of financial and technical support. Information on the financial support provided by the Global Environment Facility to non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their national communications	10 (a)
FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.9	Report of the regional workshop of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties of the African region	10 (b)
FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.10	Report of the regional workshop of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties of the Asian region	10 (b)
FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.11	Administrative and financial matters. Interim financial performance 2000. Status report on receipt of contributions by Parties	13 (c)
FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.13	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: greenhouse gas inventory data from 1990 to 1998. Basic inventory data for Annex I Parties, 1990-1998	9
FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.14	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Progress report on the in-depth reviews of second national communications	9

Documents of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation available for reference only

FCCC/SBI/2000/5	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its twelfth session, Bonn, 12-16 June 2000	9

FCCC/SBI/2000/11 and Corr.1	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: greenhouse gas inventory data from 1990 to 1998. Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I Parties for 1990-1998	9

Documents prepared for the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

		SBSTA and SBI agenda items
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FCCC/SB/2000/10/Add.3	Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol. Text by the chairmen. Addendum. Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol	7
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ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

ADMISSION OF ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS

Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Note by the secretariat

1. The admission of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as observers is governed by Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention, which provides, *inter alia*, that "any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object".

2. At its first session, the Conference of the Parties (COP), further to a proposal by the President, agreed that the secretariat should invite to the future sessions of the Conference and of its subsidiary bodies, all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations admitted at that session and at future sessions, unless an objection was raised to any particular organization in accordance with the Convention and the rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1995/7, para. 22). Consequently, all the organizations admitted to previous sessions (with the exception of those which were admitted to the third session of the Conference of the Parties only) have been invited to attend the sixth session, and the procedure for admission to the Conference of the Parties applies to new applicants only.

3. In this context, the secretariat has prepared a list of new applicant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have expressed a wish to be admitted to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 6), for consideration by the Parties at the start of the session. The list includes all new applicant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have requested and been accorded pre-admittance status to COP 6.

4. In drawing up the list, the secretariat has taken due account of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention and of the established practice whereby non-governmental organizations are required to furnish proof of their non-profit (tax-exempt) status in a State Member of the United Nations or a specialized agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency or to Parties to the International Court of Justice.

5. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties has considered the list of applicants and raised no objections to the organizations listed in the attached annex. These organizations have been advised of their "pre-admittance status" on the understanding that the final authority for the admission of observers rests with the Conference of the Parties. The Bureau further recommended that the non-governmental organization with an asterisk against its name in the list be admitted only to COP 6, provided that they be invited to re-apply after that session of the Conference, should they wish to continue to participate in the Convention process.

6. In the light of the above, the Conference is invited, at its first plenary meeting to accord observer status to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the attached list.

Annex

List of new applicant organizations having expressed their wish to be admitted as observers at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties

I. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), Niamey, Niger
2. Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC), Bangui, République centrafricaine
3. Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF), Caracas, Venuzuela
4. European University Institute (EUI), Florence, Italy
5. Permanent Court of Arbitration, Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage (PCA), The Netherlands

II. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Agora 21, Saint-Etienne, France
2. Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning/Alianza Contra el Envenenamiento por Plomo (AECLP), Washington, DC, United States of America
3. Amazon Alliance, Washington, DC, United States of America
4. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Umweltfragen e.V. (AGU), Bonn, Germany
5. Areket, The Public Union "Ecological Centre" Astana, Kazakhstan
6. Association Amis de Tamchakett, Nouakchott, Mauritania
7. Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles/European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA), Brussels, Belgium
8. Business South Africa (BSA), Benmore, South Africa
9. Canadian Pulp and Paper Association/L'Association canadienne des pâtes et papiers (CPPA/ACPP), Quebec, Montreal, Canada
10. CarbonFix e.V. Münstertal, Germany
11. Centre for Energy Conservation and Environmental Technology/Centrum voor energiebesparing en schone technology, Delft, the Netherlands
12. Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance (CPPI), Moscow, Russian Federation
13. Centre Patronal de l'Environnement du Québec (CPEQ), Montreal, Quebec, Canada
14. Centro de Asistencia Legal Popular (CEALP), Panama City, Panama
15. Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon Basin, Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), Quito, Ecuador
16. Council for Republican Environmental Advocacy (CREA), Washington, DC, United States of America
17. Energiestiftung Schleswig-Holstein/Energy Foundation Schleswig-Holstein (ESSGH), Kiel, Germany
18. Environment West Indies (EWI Guadeloupe), Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, France
19. Environmental Resources Trust, Inc. (ERT), Washington, DC, United States of America
20. EPOTEC Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America
21. Erasmus University Rotterdam - Institute of Globalization, International Economic Law and Dispute Settlement (GLODIS), Rotterdam, the Netherlands

22. EURONATURA - Centro para o Direito Ambiental e Desenvolvimento Sustentado/Centre for Environmental Law and Sustainable Development (EURONATURA), Lisbon, Portugal
23. European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), Belgium
24. European Confederation of Paper Industries (CEPI), Brussels, Belgium
25. European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ECEEE), Oslo, Norway
26. European Federation of Asthma and Allergy Associations (EFA), Kullavik, Sweden
27. European Federation of Regional Energy and Environment Agencies/Fédération européenne des Agences Régionales et Locales pour l'Energie et l'Environnement (FEDARENE), Brussels, Belgium
28. European Natural Gas Vehicle Association (ENGVA), Amsterdam, the Netherlands
29. European Photovoltaic Industry Association (EPIA), Brussels, Belgium
30. Fédération Interprofessionnelle pour le développement de la filiere bois Rhône-Alpes (FIBRA), Lyon, France
31. FERN Foundation, Leiden, the Netherlands
32. Foundation DLO, Wageningen, the Netherlands
33. France Nature Environnement (FNE), Paris, France
34. Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena, Panama City, Panama
35. Global Environment Centre (GEC), Petaling, Malaysia
36. Groupe d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Energies Renouvelables et l'Environnement (GERERE), Rabat, Morocco
37. Institute for Solid Waste Research and Ecological Balance (INSWAREB), Visakhapatnam, India
38. Institute for Technological Advancement, Inc.(ITA), Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America
39. Instituto de Derecho Ambiental (IDEA), Asunción, Paraguay
40. International Association for Natural Gas Vehicles (IANGV), Auckland, New Zealand
41. International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), Geneva, Switzerland
42. International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA), London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
43. International Society of Biometeorology (ISB), Paris, France
44. International Union of Railways (UIC), Paris, France
45. INZET Association for North-South Campaigns (INZET), Amsterdam, the Netherlands
46. Japan Environmental Council (JEC), Tokyo, Japan
47. Joyce Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
48. Landvernd, National Association for the Protection of the Icelandic Environment (Landvernd), Reykjavik, Iceland
49. Manila Observatory (MO), Quezon City, Philippines
50. Meridian Institute, Dillon, Colorado, United States of America
51. Milieudefensie (Friends of the Earth Netherlands), Amsterdam, the Netherlands*
52. Minerals and Energy Policy Centre (MEPC), Johannesburg, South Africa
53. Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey, California
54. National Corn Growers Association (NCGA), Des Moines, Iowa, United States of America
55. National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore, India
56. Network for Environment and Sustainable Development (NESDA / REDDA), Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
57. Norges Rederiforbund/Norwegian Shipowners' Association, Oslo, Norway

58. Oxfam GB (OGB), Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
59. Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (OIES), Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
60. Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development, Edmonton, Canada
61. Perimart International, Nairobi, Kenya
62. Programme National de Prevention, de Lutte et d'Assistance Humanitaire aux victimes des Catastrophes Naturelles (PRONAPLUCAN), Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
63. Pro-Natura International (PNI), Paris, France
64. Stichting Aktie Strohalm (Vliegtax), Utrecht, Netherlands
65. Stiftung Wald in Not, Mainz, Germany
66. Swiss Association for Environmentally Conscious Management (ÖBU), Zürich, Switzerland
67. The Australia Institute LTD., Canberra, Australia
68. The Conservancy Association, Hong Kong, China
69. The Corner House, Sturminster, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
70. The George Washington University, Center for Environmental Policy and Sustainability Management, United States of America
71. The Japan Economic Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan
72. The Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS), Khartoum, Sudan
73. The Transnational Institute (TNI), Energy Project, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
74. Third Planet, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, United States of America
75. Union of Public Associations "Environmental Congress of Russia" (REC), Moscow, Russian Federation
76. University of Cambridge, Centre of International Studies, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
77. University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences, Climate Research Unit/ Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, East Anglia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
78. University of Groningen, Department of Economics and Public Finance, Groningen, the Netherlands
79. University of Maastricht, Institute of Transnational Legal Research (METRO), Maastricht, the Netherlands
80. University of Oxford, Environmental Change Institute (ECI), Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
81. University of Waikato, The International Global Change Institute (IGCI), Hamilton, New Zealand
82. Wetlands International, Wageningen, the Netherlands
83. World Petroleum Congress (WPC), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
84. Yaysan PELANGI Indonesia (PELANGI), Jakarta, Indonesia
85. Young Energy Specialists and Development Co-operation (YES-DC), Utrecht, the Netherlands.

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ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

ADMISSION OF ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS

Admission of observers: intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Note by the secretariat

Addendum

1. In addition to the list of five intergovernmental and eighty-five non-governmental organizations contained in document FCCC/CP/2000/2, the secretariat has received a further application for an intergovernmental organization. The application for accreditation as an observer was received during the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties and processed on a highly exceptional basis.

2. This application by the Association of South-East Asian Nations has been considered by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The Bureau has found no objections to this organization being accorded "pre-admittance status" for the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties on the understanding that the final authority for admission rests with the Conference of the Parties.

3. The secretariat would like to draw Parties' attention to the fact that a process for accreditation exists. Applications for accreditation as an observer organization should be submitted to the secretariat respecting the deadline communicated by the secretariat, which is at least eight weeks before the beginning of the Conference of the Parties.

4. The Conference of the Parties is invited to accord observer status to the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS AND OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TO THE CONFERENCE

Note by the secretariat

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 12/CP.2 (FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1), adopted and thereby brought into force a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the COP and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).[1] The MOU provides, *inter alia*, that annual reports of the GEF be made available to the COP through the secretariat.

2. In response to that provision, the GEF secretariat has submitted the attached report, which is reproduced without formal editing.

3. The MOU further provides that, in accordance with Article 11.1 of the Convention, the COP will, after each of its sessions, communicate to the GEF any policy guidance approved concerning the financial mechanism.

[1] FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1.

Annex

Global Environment Facility

September 28, 2000

REPORT OF THE GEF TO THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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I. Introduction

1. The *Memorandum of Understanding Between the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Council of the Global Environment Facility* [1] provides that the GEF will report to the Conference of the Parties on all GEF-financed activities carried out in implementing the Convention. In particular, paragraph 7 provides:

> In its reporting on GEF-financed activities under the financial mechanism, the GEF should include specific information on how it has applied the guidance and decisions of the COP in its work related to the Convention. This report should be of a substantive nature and incorporate the program of GEF activities in the areas covered by the Convention and an analysis of how the GEF, in its operations related to the Convention, has implemented the policies, program priorities, and eligibility criteria established by the COP. In particular, a synthesis of the different projects under implementation and a list of the projects approved by the Council in the climate change focal area as well as a financial report with an indication of the financial resources required for those projects should be included. The Council should also report on its monitoring and evaluation activities concerning projects in the climate change focal area.

2. This report has been prepared for the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It covers the period from July 1, 1999, to June 30, 2000 (GEF Fiscal Year 2000). This report describes GEF activities approved by the Council during the reporting period in the areas covered by the Convention and provides specific information on how the GEF has applied the guidance and decisions of the Conference of the Parties in its work related to the Convention. For easier reference, a list of reports previously provided by the GEF Council to the Conference of the Parties is included in the Annex A. These reports contain information on GEF activities in prior years.

3. The Parties' attention is also drawn to the following GEF publications which the GEF has made available to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to supplement the information contained in this report:

(a) *Global Environment Facility 1999 Annual Report* (available in English, French, and Spanish);

(b) *Operational Report on GEF Programs*, June 2000 (available in English)[2];

(c) *Project Performance Report 1999* (available in English, French, and Spanish);

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[1] See Decision 12/CP.2 (FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1), *Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility* and Decision on Agenda Item 11, *Joint Summary of the Chairs of the GEF Council Meeting*, April/May 1997.

[2] This report provides a listing of projects approved in the climate change area as well as a financial report with an indication of the financial resources required for those projects.

(d) *Performance Indicators for GEF Climate Change Activities*;

(e) Assessment Reports Prepared under the Capacity Building Initiative;

(f) Review of Climate Change Enabling Activities; and

(g) *Report of the STAP Brainstorming on Power Sector Reform.*

II. Project Activities in the Climate Change Area

4. In the reporting period, the following GEF financing was allocated for project activities the climate change area:

Table 1: Project Financing in the Climate Change Area (July 1999 - June 2000)

Type of activity	**Number of activities**	GEF financing (in US$ millions)	Co-financing (in US$ millions)	Total financin (in US$ millio
Project preparation	16	4.23	2.36	6.59
Enabling activities	18	8.34	0.69	9.03
Medium/Full projects	27	186.89	1221.84	1408.73
Total	**61**	**199.46**	**1224.89**	**1424.35**

5. As indicated in Table 1, total project financing for climate change activities during t reporting period exceeded US$1,424 million, of which GEF provided US$199 million in gra financing. Approximately US$1,225 million was leveraged in co-financing for the proje activities from the Implementing Agencies, bilateral agencies, recipient countries, and the priva sector.

6. Since the establishment of the GEF as a pilot program in 1991, a total of US$ 7.1 billi has been allocated to climate change activities. Of this sum, approximately US$1.2 billion w provided in grants from the GEF Trust Fund. An additional US$5.9 billion was contribut through co-financing. A complete listing of GEF project activities in the climate change area contained in the June 2000 *Operational Report on GEF Programs*, which is available to the six session of the Conference of the Parties. A synthesis of the different projects und implementation in the area of climate change is included in Annex B to this report. Of the U 1.2 billion cited above, approximately US$1,125 million was for projects in non-Annex countries, while US$65 million was allocated to Annex I countries undergoing the process transition to a market economy. When the GEF provides assistance to the latter, it ensures that

such assistance is fully consistent with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC.[3]

7. Often, as a first step in project development, the GEF provides financing through its Project Preparation and Development Facility to assist recipient countries to develop a project concept into a project proposal. Table 2 lists 15 GEF project preparation activities approved during the reporting period.

Table 2: Project Preparation Activities*
(July 1999 - June 2000)

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GEF FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)	TOTAL FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)
Global	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	0.30	0.40
Global	Assessments of Impacts of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Multiple Regions and Sectors in Coordination with the IPCC	0.35	0.65
Chad	Gas Flaring Reduction Project	0.29	0.37
China	Strategic Partnership to Support GOC Renewable Energy Program	0.35	0.89
Colombia	Industrial Co-generation in the Colombian Sugar Sector: Introducing and Applying an ESCO Approach	0.19	0.29
Djibouti	Assal Geothermal Power Plant	0.29	0.58
El Salvador	Electrification Based on Renewable Energy Resources	0.23	0.32
Georgia	Removing Barriers to the Development of Small Hydropower Sector for the Mitigation of GHG Emissions	0.20	0.38
Honduras	Promoting the Adoption of Renewable Energy by Removing Barriers and Reducing Implementation Costs	0.31	0.50
Mauritania	Sustainable Energy Management Program	0.35	0.39
Mozambique	Rural energy Development	0.28	0.28
Namibia	Barrier Removal to the Development of Commercially, Institutionally and Technically Sustainable Energy Services	0.10	0.12
Paraguay	Decentralized Rural Electrification Based on Renewable Energy	0.11	0.22
Philippines	Capacity Building to Remove Barriers to Renewable Energy	0.31	0.41
Romania**	Energy Efficiency Project	0.35	0.39

[3] See page 31, *Global Environment Facility, Operational Strategy.*

Russian Federation**	Mutnovsky Geothermal Project	0.22	0.40
Total		**4.23**	**6.59**

* excludes PDF A and PDF C Projects
**Annex I countries.

8. Eighteen enabling activity projects covering 25 non-Annex I countries have been approved during the reporting period (see Table 3), including several projects addressing priority capacity building needs identified by decision 2/CP.4 (FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1). Please refer to paragraph 15 on additional funding to address priority capacity building needs.

Table 3: Enabling Activities
(July 1999 - June 2000)

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GEF FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)	TOTAL FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)
Regional (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago)	Building Capacity for Conducting Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments in the Caribbean Region	0.12	0.12
Antigua and Barbuda	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
Azerbaijan	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
Bolivia	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
Chad	Preparation of the First National Communication in Response to the Provision of the UNFCCC	0.10	0.10
China	Enabling China to Prepare its Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	3.60	3.84
Egypt	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.05	0.05
El Salvador	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
Georgia	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
India	Enabling Activity for the Preparation of India's Initial Communication to the UNFCCC	2.00	2.11
Malta	Enabling the Republic of Malta to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	0.27	0.27
Morocco:	Elaboration of a National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan	0.14	0.14

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GEF FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)	TOTAL FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)
Sudan	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
Tajikistan	Enabling the Republic of Tajikistan to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitment to the UNFCCC	0.33	0.33
Tonga	Enabling Activities to Prepare its first National Communication in Response to its Obligations under the UNFCCC	0.33	0.38
Uzbekistan	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
Uruguay	Uruguay's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC: Programs of General Measures and Voluntary GHG Emissions Reduction	0.60	0.89
Yemen	Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.10	0.10
Total		**8.34**	**9.03**

9. Table 4 lists medium sized projects approved by the GEF CEO and full climate change projects approved by the GEF Council during the reporting period.

Table 4: Medium sized and Full Projects*
(July 1999-June 2000)

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GEF FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)	TOTAL FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)
Global	Fuel Cell Bus and Distributed Power Generation Market Prospects and Intervention Strategy Options	0.69	0.92
Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)	The Creation and Strengthening of the Capacity for Sustainable Renewable Energy Development in Central America	0.75	1.55
Regional (Bulgaria**, Czech Republic**, Estonia**, Hungary**, Latvia**, Lithuania**, Poland**, Slovakia**)	Initiating Early Phaseout of Methyl Bromide through Awareness Raising, Policy Development and Demonstration/Training Activities	0.66	0.70

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GEF FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)	TOTAL FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)
Regional (Lebanon, Palestinian Authority)	Capacity Building for the Adoption and Application of Energy Codes for Buildings	0.99	1.25
Brazil	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses for Urban Transport	12.60	21.77
China	Second Beijing Environment Project	25.00	437.00
Cuba	Cogeneration of Electricity and Steam Using Sugar Bagasse and Trash	12.52	85.75
Cuba	Producing Energy Efficient Home Refrigerators without Making Use of Ozone Depleting Substances[4]	0.75	7.70
Egypt	Introduction of Viable Electric and Hybrid-Electric Bus Technology	0.75	1.71
Guatemala	Renewable Energy-based Small Enterprise Development in the Quiche Region	0.41	0.78
Guinea	Rural Energy	2.00	10.00
Hungary**	Szombathely CHP/Biomass Project	2.50	28.00
India	Biomass Energy for Rural India	4.21	8.82
Indonesia	West Java/Jakarta Environmental Management Project	10.00	27.00
Kazakhstan	Wind Power Market Development Initiative	2.90	7.74
Mexico	Hybrid Solar Thermal Power Plant	49.35	178.00
Mexico	Methane Capture and Use (Landfill Demonstration) Project	6.53	23.15
Mongolia	Commercialization of Super Insulated Building Technology	0.76	1.80
Philippines	Marikina Bikeways Project Component – Metro Manila Urban Transport Integration Project	1.88	2.06
Philippines	Palawan New and Renewable Energy and Livelihood Support Project	0.75	2.55
Poland**	Krakow Energy Efficiency project	11.00	99.00
South Africa	Solar Water Heaters (SWHs) for Low-income Housing in Peri-urban Areas	0.73	5.43
South Africa	Concentrating Solar Power for Africa (CSP-Africa)	0.23	0.41
Thailand	Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation and Co-generation	6.83	73.22
The Former Republic of Macedonia	Mini-hydropower Project	0.75	3.31

[4] This project will reduce greenhouse gases emissions in Cuba by removing barriers to the production of energy efficiency home refrigerators that do not make use of ozone depletion substances.

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	GEF FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)	TOTAL FINANCING (IN US$ MILLIONS)
Uganda	Rural Energy for Development	30.35	375.00
Uruguay	Landfill Methane Recovery Demonstration Project	1.00	4.11
Total		**186.89**	**1408.73**

* Please see the *Operational Report on the GEF Programs, June 2000*, for more detailed project information. The co-financing details of individual projects can be found by accessing the work program on the GEF Website. To determine the appropriate work program, refer to the column marked "WP Entry" in the *Operational Report on the GEF Program*.
** Annex I countries

III. Implementation of Convention Guidance

10. Guidance to the financial mechanism concerning policies, program priorities, and eligibility criteria is contained in:

(a) Decision 11/CP.1 (FCCC/CP.1995/7/Add.1) *Initial guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria to the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism;*

(b) Decision 12/CP.1 (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1) *Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the area of climate change;*

(c) Decision 10/CP.2 (FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1) *Communications from the Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: guidelines, facilitation and process for consideration;*

(d) Decision 11/CP.2 (FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1) *Guidance to the Global Environment Facility*; and

(e) Decision 2/CP.4 (FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1) *Additional guidance to the operating entity of the financial mechanism.*

11. The GEF has reported in its previous reports to the Conference of the Parties (see Annex A) on steps it has taken to implement the guidance contained in the above mentioned decisions. The following GEF activities undertaken during this reporting period are responsive to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, and in particular demonstrate initial steps to respond to the guidance of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties. (see below).

Second national communication and capacity building in priority areas

12. The Conference of the Parties at its fifth session adopted two related decisions: Decision 8/CP.5 *Financing of Second Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*, and Decision 10/CP.5 *Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties).*

Decision 8/CP.5 of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties provided:

"1. (c) That a process of reviewing the guidelines for the preparation of national communications shall be initiated with the aim of improving them by the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account information on the use of the guidelines contained in the compilation and synthesis report comprising a representative and meaningful number of national communications from non-Annex I Parties;

(d) That all Parties that have submitted their initial national communications before the adoption of revised guidelines for national communications, and wish to start the preparation of their second national communications before the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, may do so using the initial guidelines; that the Global Environment Facility (GEF) shall provide funding for the preparation of the second national communications of such Parties, following the guidance to the GEF set out in decisions 11/CP.2 and 2/CP.4; and that Parties which start to prepare their second national communications after adoption of the revised guidelines shall use the revised guidelines;"

13. This decision makes clear that a Party that has submitted its initial national communication may decide:

(a) to begin activities for the preparation of its second national communication using the existing guidelines for the preparation of initial national communications contained in the annex to decision 10/CP.2; or

(b) to wait until revised guidelines for the preparation of national communications have been approved by the time of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties.

14. Decision 8/CP.5 requests the GEF to provide funding for the preparation of second national communications to Parties wishing to prepare the second national communications. The GEF has fully implemented the decision of the Conference of the Parties by making available financial resources to any eligible Party seeking assistance to prepare its second national communication prior to the revision of the guidelines. In so doing, the GEF has endeavored to respond as expeditiously and flexibly as possible, consistent with the guidance of the Conference of the Parties. During the reporting period, a proposal for the second national communication in Uruguay was approved by the GEF Council in May 2000.

15. Following the decisions of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties and the additional funding for expedited enabling activities approved by Council in May 1999, the operational guidelines for climate change enabling activities have been extended to allow eligible countries to address priority concerns with GEF assistance. Additional funds to the extent of $100,000 are available through the expedited procedure pathway for countries to address priority

capacity building needs identified in decision 2/CP.4[5]. A Party may choose to access these funds if it would like to undertake capacity building activities identified in decision 2/CP.4 while waiting for revised guidelines for the preparation of second national communications. As of June 30, 2000, 9 projects[6] to address capacity building in priority areas have been approved.

Capacity Development Initiative

16. The Conference of the Parties at its fifth session approved Decision 10/CP.5[7], *Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties)*. This decision recognized the important role of the GEF in the area of capacity building. It invited the Convention Secretariat to prepare documents for further consideration by the subsidiary bodies in close coordination with, and seeking the assistance of, the GEF and other relevant organizations. The decision also expressed the interest of the Parties in receiving further information on the GEF review of its enabling activities, on its country dialogue workshops and on its Capacity Development Initiative.

17. In its report to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties[8], the GEF introduced the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI). The first phase of the CDI was to undertake a comprehensive assessment of capacity development needs. Assessment of country needs has been undertaken on a regional basis in Africa, Asia/Pacific, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean by teams of regional experts in climate change, biodiversity and land degradation. A separate report was also prepared on the capacity development needs of Small Island developing states. Regional workshops to review the experts' reports were organized in the regions[9]. The reports were made available to the 13th session of the Subsidiary Body for the Implementation in September, 2000.

18. In view of the considerable work on capacity building already undertaken , the CDI has also prepared a number of other studies, including assessments of the capacity development activities through GEF projects, and an assessment of relevant capacity development work of other multilateral and bilateral institutions.

19. A comprehensive report on the CDI was submitted to the 12th session of the SBI in June, 2000. As requested by the Parties, this report also included information on the GEF review of

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[5] Priorities for capacity building identified by decision 2/CP.4 in the context of its second national communications include capacity building to assist in: (i) identification and submission of prioritized technology needs, (ii) participation in systematic observation networks, (iii) improvement of emission factors, (iv) assessment of technology needs and modalities to acquire and absorb them, (v) design, evaluation and hosting of projects.

[6] Projects were approved for Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Sudan, Uzbekistan, and Yemen.

[7] See FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1.

[8] See paragraphs 15 and 16, Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/1999/3, September 29, 1999).

[9] The CDI regional workshops were organized for Africa in Cairo, Egypt, July 31 and August 1, 2000; for Asia-Pacific in Beijing, China, July 27 and 28, 2000; for Eastern Europe in Prague, Czech Republic, July 17 and 18,2000; and for Latin America in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 31 and August 1, 2000. In addition, assistance was provided to the Alliance of Small Island States to organize a workshop in Apia, Samoa, July 28 and 29, 2000.

enabling activities and the country dialogue workshops. Several presentations were als organized on these issues to better inform delegates during the 12th and 13th sessions of the SBI

IV. HIGHLIGHTS OF OTHER RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

20. During the reporting period, the GEF has also undertaken the following activities which are of relevance to its climate change portfolio:

Renewable Energy Partnership

21. The GEF Secretariat and the World Bank Group have been developing a progressiv strategic partnership to help achieve their shared programmatic objectives[10]. The partnersh would aim to commit $200 million in GEF resources for incremental cost support for specif country programs while seeking $600 million in World Bank commitments (not necessari World Bank loans). The Bank has identified Uganda[11] as an initial partner under this initiativ which is intended to respond effectively to countries prepared to make long-term commitments promote renewable energy technologies.

Workshop on Operational Program on Transportation

22. On May 4-5, 2000, the GEF organized a workshop on strategies to implement its ne operational program on transportation. The workshop was held in Paris with the co-sponsorsh of the Fonds Francais pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) and the French Agency for th Environment and Energy Management (ADEME). It brought together approximately 50 exper from diverse backgrounds including developing countries, GEF Implementing Agencies, region banks, and the private sector. The workshop addressed two primary strategies that underpin th operational program, commercialization of new technologies and "modal shift" strategies tha reduce reliance on cars and other relatively energy intensive means of transportation. To dat projects have been proposed to promote fuel cell buses, a technology approach, while projects ar also being developed on bikeways, improving urban transportation systems, and other les technology based approaches.

Country Dialogue Workshops

23. The GEF's country dialogue workshops have been designed to strengthen nation coordination, develop country capacity and promote awareness-building through direct dialogu with countries on the GEF and on national priorities for GEF assistance. In the period April June 2000, four country dialogue workshops took place in Egypt, South Africa, Uzbekistan an Vietnam.

24. The workshops initiated a national discussion on the GEF and exchanged views on ho the GEF may best respond to country-level needs. Great importance was given to the need for

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[10] See paragraph 24, *Report of the GEF to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.*

[11] The project *Uganda Rural Energy for Development* was approved by the GEF Council in May 2000.

national coordination mechanism, open to a wide range of stakeholders including interested governmental, non-governmental and private sector parties. The workshops assisted in clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the national focal points. The focal points for the global environment conventions from Uzbekistan and Vietnam made presentations on their work related to the conventions at the workshops.

25. Regional coordination and active membership in a constituency were considered to be very important issues. Much of the work at a national level could usefully be discussed at a regional/constituency level to better understand "the over the border" effect of national measures. At the same time, it was concluded that coordination meetings to prepare policy input for the GEF Council meetings needed strengthening. In this context the Council decision to support focal points and Council Members in their coordinating role was appreciated.

Workshop on Good Practice in Country Level Coordination

26. At its May 1999 meeting, the Council approved a series of proposed activities to strengthen country level coordination. As one follow-up activity, the GEF Secretariat organized a workshop on Good Practices in Country Level Coordination in Washington, DC, on March 14 and 15, 2000. The workshop was attended by GEF focal points from China, India, Jordan, Latvia, Mauritius, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Senegal, South Africa and Vietnam[12]. Representatives of the Implementing Agencies and UNFCCC Secretariat also attended the meeting. The presentations by the focal points provided interesting information and insight on how these countries have structured their coordination mechanisms, what the strengths and weaknesses are, as well as the roles and responsibilities of different actors. Both country participants and representatives from the agencies believed this workshop was a very useful exercise in strengthening national coordination. The proceedings will be published as a means to disseminate good practice.

Heads of Agencies Meeting

27. A meeting of the GEF Heads of Agencies was held in March 2000 in New York. The meeting was attended by the heads of the three GEF Implementing Agencies (UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank) and the CEO/Chairman of the GEF. The Heads of Agencies considered: driving for on-the-ground results, streamlining the processing of projects, and enhancing responsiveness to recipient countries. There was full support for added emphasis on ensuring quality implementation of, and achievement of results from, GEF actions. Resources for these efforts should come from a combination of freeing up internal staff capacity and additional resources for project supervision. The Heads of Agencies called on their staff to work closely with the GEF Secretariat towards the timely completion and implementation of the system. In addition, there was strong agreement on the need for further simplification and streamlining of project preparation and approval processes, as well as for enhanced responsiveness to recipient countries[13]

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[12] These countries were selected on the basis of information generated through the preparation of the *Survey of GEF Political and Operational Focal Points*, undertaken by Chemonics International (October 1998), and the *Study of GEF's Overall Performance* published prior to the first GEF Assembly (March 1998).

Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of the GEF

28. The GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) organized a workshop entitled, *STAP Brainstorming on Power Sector Reform* in June 2000, in India. The objective of the workshop was to discuss the best ways and means to promote integration of global environmental concerns, including newly emerging instruments, into comprehensive power sector restructuring reform efforts, and to explore potential GEF roles in facilitating regulatory and institutional frameworks that address cleaner energy constraints. Participants shared knowledge and practical expertise on how power-sector restructuring efforts in a variety of contexts have led to incentives or disincentives for cleaner (low-carbon emission) energy generation/transmission/end-use alternatives.

V. GEF MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

29. During the reporting period, the GEF published the *Project Performance Report 1999*[13] and a review of its support to initial national communications from non-Annex I countries in the area of climate change. In addition, the GEF has developed a set of indicators to measure performance of GEF Operational Programs

Project Performance Report 1999

30. This Project Performance Report presents the results of the 1999 GEF project implementation review. In addition, it draws on additional information and insights about the performance of GEF's programs from evaluations and other studies. This provides an assessment of important cross-cutting issues and lessons identified from implementation experience.

31 The review covered 135 projects that had been in implementation for at least a year as of June 30,1999. In general, the quality of reporting on projects for purposes of the review was better this year than last year, and focused more on objectives and results indicators. Cumulative disbursements for the entire GEF portfolio (including enabling activities and project development funds) increased during FY1999 to US$805 million. There were positive trends in terms of disbursement-to-commitment ratios and amounts disbursed during the year.

32. There were 45 climate change projects in the review (33 percent) representing a total of $316 million in GEF financing. Fifteen fell under Operational Program 6 (renewable energy) making up a third of the climate change projects reviewed. Projects in Asia and Africa were concentrated in this Operational Program, whereas the 10 projects in Operational Program 5 (energy efficiency) were predominately in Europe and Central Asia (ECA). Eleven projects included in the review were classified as "short term response measures". Eight are regarded as enabling activities that help countries prepare their national communications to the UNFCCC convention. Finally, one Operational Program 7 (energy technologies) project in Brazil--*Biomass Power Generation: Sugar Cane Bagasse and Trash*--was included in the review.

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[13] See GEF/C.15/Inf.10, *Conclusions of the GEF Heads of Agencies Meeting*.
[14] See the document from GEF home page: www.gefweb.org, Monitoring and Evaluation Program.

33. The Project Performance Report highlighted five cross-cutting conclusions of the 1999 performance review.

a. *Strategic context for GEF projects.* A consensus emerged from the evaluations that projects will achieve their objectives and be sustainable to the extent that GEF also addresses the broader socioeconomic and political context and enabling environment in which they take place. The emphasis on barrier removal and market transformation in the climate change portfolio reflect a strategic approach.

b. *Integration of development and global benefits.* Discussion during the review highlighted the importance of integrating GEF-supported activities with national development priorities and programs. The climate change discussion underlined the importance of combining both domestic and global benefits in this portfolio.

c. *Stakeholder involvement.* The involvement of key stakeholders is crucial to building commitment and ownership, and ultimately, to achieving and sustaining local, national, and global results. GEF's policies on public involvement have often provided a stimulus for greater stakeholder participation beyond the specific activities it has funded.

d. *Flexible, long-term approach.* This year's review echoed the main conclusion of the 1998 Project Performance Report-the need for an approach to address global environmental problems that is longer term and more flexible than current project instruments. In many cases, this requires a phased approach that sets firm performance benchmarks on which to base decisions about continued support.

e. *Moving to a greater focus on managing for results.* The review highlighted the need for GEF to move away from an "approvals culture" toward greater attention to the results of its programs

B. Review of the GEF Support to initial national communications from Non-Annex I Parties

34. At the request of the GEF Council, the Monitoring and Evaluation team of the GEF Secretariat initiated a review of climate change enabling activities in February 2000. This review was being undertaken by an inter-agency task force comprising staff from the UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, and the GEF Secretariat, led by an independent consultant, Samir Amous, from Tunisia. As of June 30, 2000, the task force had collected information from a variety of sources, including visits to 12 countries, case studies on four additional countries, regional overviews on island states in the Pacific and the Caribbean, and views expressed by the Parties through the convention process. National and regional consultants worked with the task force during March – June 2000, in conducting country visit reviews, case studies, and regional overviews. The task force is preparing a report on the review, which will be submitted to the GEF Council for discussions at its meeting in November 2000. It is expected that the final report will be reviewed by the Council at its meeting in November 2000 and thereafter made available to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties. The GEF will organize a briefing session to present the report to delegates to respond to questions.

C. Performance Indicators for GEF Climate Change Activities

35. During 1999-2000, the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation team, working with the Implementing Agencies and STAP, developed a set of indicators to measure performance of Operational Programs in the climate change area. These program-level indicators will be us measure and communicate progress toward strategic objectives. A working paper or proposed indicators will be published in September 2000.

Annex A

LIST OF REPORTS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED BY THE GEF COUNCIL TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNFCCC

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on the Restructured Global Environment Facility (A/AC.237/89, December 14, 1994)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties on the Development of an Operational Strategy and on Initial Activities in the Field of Climate Change (FCCC/CP/1995/4, March 10, 1995)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Second Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/1996/8, June 27, 1996)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Third Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/1997/3, October 31, 1997)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Fourth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/1998/12, September 29, 1998)

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Fifth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/1999/3, September 29, 1999)

Annex B

SYNTHESIS OF PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN THE AREA OF CLIMATE CHANGE[15]

1. The GEF climate change portfolio, including the pilot phase (1991-94), has a total of 272 projects. The climate change portfolio also comprises 69 project concepts and PDF activities currently included in the project pipeline.

Strategic Portfolio Development Considerations

2 GEF assistance in the area of climate change is largely focused on specific technologies and individual barriers for their application in particular countries, recognizing that:

(a) key market development barriers tend to be common to several -if not most- cleaner energy alternatives;
(b) energy sector reform and related governance frameworks, as well as mainstream development programs may have a more significant impact on technology markets than individual technology promotion projects;
(c) removal of scale and risk barriers hindering the commercialization of promising technology alternatives is not achievable solely by addition of national technology demonstrations, but requires a global market perspective and strategic alliances of key civil society, government, industry and venture capital partners; and
(d) technology transfer and trade networks could be an effective means to facilitate public private partnerships and strategic market development approaches;

3. The GEF Secretariat, together with countries, the implementing and executing agencies and STAP, is exploring a variety of innovative approaches to address cross-cutting barriers holistically in a broader sector reform and market development context.

4. The June 2000 STAP workshop on options to promote integration of clean energy objectives in energy sector restructuring efforts has identified a number of important issues and opportunities in this regard.

5. Taking into account that the technology demonstration and capacity activities of Operational Program #7 (Reducing the costs of low GHG technologies) alone are not likely to produce necessary cost buy down impact, the GEF, together with STAP and key industry stakeholders, has taken steps to assess the commercialization and carbon abatement potentials for various technologies from a global market perspective, and is currently exploring options to facilitate strategic market development alliances. Each alliance would be led by the private sector and focus on the mobilization of private venture capital for emerging technology markets.

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[15] This text is based on the *Project Status Review* for fiscal year 2000 being prepared by the GEF Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies.

6. Perceived investment risks related to the performance of cleaner energy alternatives, which constitute key barriers to commercial investments in win/win technologies covered by Operational Programs #5 (Energy conservation and efficiency) and #6 (Renewable energy) activities, are increasingly addressed with contingent financing modalities (loans, guarantees, etc.). The International Finance Corporation's umbrella projects and funds, such as Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund (REEF), Hungary Energy Efficiency Facility (HEEF), Photovoltaic Market Transformation Initiative (PVMTI) and Small and Medium-Size Enterprise (SME) are already offering a modest experience with these financial instruments. The World Bank and UNDP have also undertaken special efforts to find ways and means to integrate contingent financing instruments in their toolkits.

Program Specific Considerations

7. Cumulatively, the largest portfolio in terms of full projects has been Operational Program #6. The next largest have been Operational Program #5 and Operational Program #7.

Operational Program #5: Removing Barriers to Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency

8. In FY00, $36 million was allocated for Operational Program #5. There is an imbalance in the type of projects financed: currently generic demand-side management (DSM) programs account for two thirds of the portfolio, and 14 projects with a GEF commitment of $100 million incorporate some approach based on the use of energy service companies (ESCOs) as a delivery mechanism.

Operational Program #6: Promoting Renewable Energy

9. This program has promoted a wide variety of renewable energy technologies ranging from low-temperature solar thermal heating; biomass; geothermal; wind, hydro, and photovoltaic power for rural electricity supply; and grid-connected wind farms and photovoltaics. Commitments in fiscal year 2000 were $58.76 million.

10. For the GEF to achieve the programmatic objectives of the GEF Operational Strategy in climate change, it is crucial that international institutions make fundamental commitments to renewable energy technologies (RETs) within their regular work programs. The GEF Secretariat and the World Bank Group have been developing a progressive strategic partnership to help achieve their shared programmatic objectives. The partnership would aim to commit $200 million in GEF resources for incremental cost support for specific country programs while seeking $600 million in World Bank commitments. The WB-GEF Renewable Energy Partnership provides a promising basis for further portfolio growth and increased impact. A first partnership intervention in Uganda was approved by Council in April 2000. Further submissions are expected later this year.

11. Rural photovoltaic (PV) projects continue to dominate the portfolio. About fifty per cent of all PV projects are exclusively focused on off-grid applications. The emphasis on PV has even been amplified in FY 99. Seven out of eight projects that have been added to portfolio are focussing on rural PV applications.

12. Twenty per cent of the GEF Operational Program #6 interventions are generic barrier removal approaches primarily focusing on regulatory and capacity constraints for renewable energy at the governmental level. The remaining portfolio is split into solar, water, wind, biomass, geothermal, methane recovery and geothermal projects.

Operational Program #7: Reducing the Long-Run Costs of Low GHG-Emitting Technologies

13. The allocation to Operational Program #7 in FY 00 was $49.35 million. Projects have been approved for three technology-applications in this program --distributed grid-connected PV power, biomass gasification, and solar-thermal power generation. Some technologies identified as promising in the program remain unaddressed, including: advanced biomass to liquid fuels, large-scale grid-connected wind power, fuel cells for distributed combined heat and power (CHP applications, and advanced fossil-fuel gasification and power technologies.

14. Based on existing projects, there is evidence of considerable potential for strategic marke development alliances in the biomass gasification (besides CSP, Fuel Cell and PV activities already described in the cross cutting section). Projects for advanced conversion of biomass to liquid fuels would move to Operational Program #11, Sustainable Transportation.

15. In FY 2000 STAP has conducted a workshop to review Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) as a technology of potential GEF programming interest in Operational Program #7. STAP proposed a phased approach to OTEC assessment and development, if considered appropriate, beginning with a small scale demonstration pilot associated with further targeted research.

Short-Term Response Measures

16. The pipeline for 2000 indicates decreased demand for funding for these projects compared to 1999. Consistent with the Operational Strategy, the GEF continues to emphasize th importance of the operational programs relative to short-term response measures projects in the climate change focal area. The World Bank's Prototype Carbon Fund, which is now operational offers an alternative source of funding for short term projects.

17. One challenge has been to demonstrate, consistent with the requirements of the Operational Strategy, that proposals were the country's "highest priority for funding," in the absence of a National Communication to the FCCC. Now that some such reports have been submitted, this may be easier. The repetition of projects of a similar character (e.g., landfill gas projects) has also led to the need for greater emphasis on monitoring, learning from experience, and project design based on explicit replication of successful GEF experience.

Enabling Activities

18. Eighteen new enabling activities in climate change were approved during fiscal year 2000, for a total of 142 projects and a total cumulative GEF commitment of $83.73 million. Most eligible countries have now received financial assistance to prepare their first national communications, and GEF is also working, through UNDP and UNEP, to provide the necessary technical support by means of its national communications support project.

19. During fiscal year 1999, the Council authorized an additional $100,000 per country to help maintain and enhance national capacity for climate change activities relating to the objectives of the Convention. These include: capacity building for assessing technology needs; improving local emission factors; capacity building for access to systematic observational networks; preparing a national program to address climate change; conducting national activities for public awareness; designing, evaluating, and managing projects; and facilitating access to information. Capacity building is also addressed through the portfolio of GEF projects. The broader context for capacity building activities related to protecting the global environment is under consideration through the Capacity Development Initiative.

Operational Program #11: Sustainable Transportation

20. The program was approved by Council in FY 99. Fuel cell bus activities formerly supported under OP#7 have been moved to this new program. An additional intervention to promote the use of bicycles as an emission free transportation mode for city transportation in Manila was approved by Council in Spring 2000. As of June 30, 2000, the GEF project pipeline as present does not include additional Operational Program #11 activities. Further outreach efforts are being undertaken to facilitate country driven identification of project opportunities.

21. A special workshop sponsored by the French Government was held in Paris to review specific operational program potentials. Recommendations were made concerning both: strategic options to facilitate the commercialization of newly emerging clean transportation technologies as well as best ways and means to promote sustainable transport planning.

22. Furthermore the GEF has attended a World Bank workshop on bicycle use as a clean transportation options for urban centers in Africa. Evidence from OECD countries has been gathered that supports that assumption that bicycle use can effectively contribute to emission abatement.

Operational Program #12: Integrated Ecosystem Management

23. Operational Program #12 provides a comprehensive framework to support cross-sectoral and cross focal area projects that address ecosystem management in a way that optimizes ecosystem services – ecological, social, and economic – within the context of sustainable development. These services encompass biodiversity, carbon sequestration, land and water conservation, food production, sustainable livelihoods, and the production of marketable goods and services. Operational Program #12 covers issues across sectors, and political or administrative boundaries within the context of sustainable development[16]. Currently the GEF project pipeline includes 13 project proposals in Operational Program #12.

Private Sector Involvement

24. In May 1999, the Secretariat submitted to the Council *Engaging the Private Sector in GEF Activities* (GEF/C.13/Inf.5), which describes how GEF plans to pursue greater collaboration with the private sector, particularly in climate change projects. The paper describes several

[16] See www.gefweb.org for a copy.

barriers to more effective private sector participation in GEF activities, most notably a general lack of awareness about GEF in the business community and the perception that the project cycle is incompatible with private sector needs. The Council encouraged the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies to incorporate in project preparation the approaches described in the document including alternative feasibility studies, contingent financing, and a range of non-grant modalities.

25. The need for increasing awareness of GEF in the private sector in developing countries is one objective of the Country Dialogue Workshops. Additional targeted outreach efforts, including presentations to business, engineering, and technical societies, are also being planned for this purpose in cooperation with STAP.

Promotion of Technology Transfer and Capacity Building

26. GEF's efforts to promote technology transfer and market development to enable greater access to energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies are described in an information note presented during the 12th session of SBSTA (Bonn, June 2000)[17]. The paper was presented in an expanded form at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties[18]. This review indicates that technology transfer and capacity building are central elements of GEF climate projects and include a wide range of approaches commensurate with the diversity of technologies, needs, and circumstances.

Public Involvement

27. The *Public Involvement in GEF-Financed Projects* provides for involvement, as appropriate, of various types of stakeholder groups in climate change projects. However, because of the technical nature of most energy related projects, stakeholder involvement is often project specific and less rigorous compared to projects implemented at the community level. At the same time, most projects do provide for information dissemination by including activities that ensure disclosure of project information to affected groups. There are also consultations with governments, non-governmental groups, and the private sector, including conduct of stakeholder meetings and workshops.

28. Additionally, some projects form multi-stakeholder committees or allow representation of non-governmental groups in the project's steering or management committee. For example, multi-sectoral committees were set up in the following projects: Philippines Leyte-Luzon Geothermal, India Small Hydel, and Sri Lank Energy Efficiency. In some cases, such as projects introducing renewable energy systems in Sri Lanka, Peru, Cape Verde, Uganda, Ghana, Philippines, and Bolivia, village councils were created to assist the national project steering committee, focused specifically on rural energy delivery.

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[17] FCCC/SBSTA/1999/MISC.5, Paper No. 10.

[18] Eric Martinot and Omar McDoom, *Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: GEF Climate Change Projects and Impacts* (October 1999).

29. Focusing on beneficiary populations is important especially in rural energy projects. In China, a project[19] operates in over 5 million households for biogas digesters. A Lebanon project[20] is anticipated to benefit some 3.75 million people through expanded Energy Service Company (ESCO) operations and awareness raising on the uses of renewable energy. More than 250 communities will benefit from PV systems in Peru[21].

30. Because decentralized rural energy schemes have the potential of reaching even the most remote areas, they can make direct contribution to poverty alleviation. By providing power to health centers, schools, and other social infrastructure, these projects have one of the largest impacts on reducing poverty, especially in cases where electricity operates equipment for community or household industries. A Malawi project[22], for example, makes use of women's associations for micro loans from its District Development Committees because of their long history of low default rates. Local groups are also the best facilitators of bulk energy purchases through community banks.

[19] China, Renewable Energy Development project.
[20] Lebanon, Barrier Removal for Cross Sectoral Energy Efficiency.
[21] Peru, Photovoltaic-Based Rural Electrification in Peru.
[22] Malawi, Barrier Removal to Malawi Renewable Energy Programme.